

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION**

ARMANDO ZUNIGA,)	
Petitioner,)	
vs.)	No. 3:17-CV-3328-G (BH)
)	
LORIE DAVIS, Director,)	
Texas Department of Criminal)	
Justice, Correctional Institutions Division,)	
Respondent.)	Referred to U.S. Magistrate Judge

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATION

By *Special Order 3-251*, this habeas case has been automatically referred for findings, conclusions, and recommendation. Based on the relevant filings and applicable law, the petition should be **DENIED** as barred by the statute of limitations.

I. BACKGROUND

Armando Zuniga (Petitioner), an inmate currently incarcerated in the Texas Department of Corrections Estelle Unit, filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2254. The respondent is Lorie Davis, Director of TDCJ-CID.

A. Procedural History

Petitioner was convicted of aggravated sexual assault of a child in Cause No. F12–52672 in Criminal District Court No. 6 of Dallas County, Texas, on January 15, 2014, and he was sentenced to 99 years’ imprisonment. (*See* doc. 1 at 2; *see also* www.dallascounty.org (search for petitioner). The judgment was affirmed on appeal. *See Zuniga v. State*, No. 05-14-00078-CR, 2015 WL 3555499 (Tex. App. – Dallas June 5, 2015). He did not file a petition for discretionary review. *See* www.txcourts.gov (search for petitioner). Petitioner’s state habeas application challenging this conviction was signed on July 6, 2017, and received by the state court on July 20, 2017. *See* www.dallascounty.org (search for petitioner). It was denied on October 25, 2017. *See Ex parte*

Zuniga, WR-87527-01 (Tex. Crim. App. Oct. 25, 2017).

Petitioner's federal habeas petition, received on December 4, 2017, states that it was placed in the prison mail on November 29, 2017. (*See* doc. 1 at 14.)

B. Substantive Claims

Petitioner's federal petition raises the following grounds:

- (1) His confession was obtained during an interrogation without counsel, although he requested counsel;
- (2) Counsel was ineffective for failing to:
 - (a) challenge his confession;
 - (b) challenge the admission of character evidence;
 - (c) request a mistrial based on juror misconduct, because a jury note showed that the jury considered parole eligibility during punishment deliberations.

(*See* doc. 1 at 6-11.)

II. STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

Congress enacted the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (AEDPA), Pub. L. 104-132, 110 Stat. 1217, on April 24, 1996. Title I of the Act applies to all federal petitions for habeas corpus filed on or after its effective date. *Lindh v. Murphy*, 521 U.S. 320, 326 (1997). Because Petitioner filed his petition after its effective date, the Act applies to it. Title I of the Act substantially changed the way federal courts handle habeas corpus actions. One of the major changes is a one-year statute of limitations. See 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(1).

A. Calculation of One-Year Period

The one-year period is calculated from the latest of either:

- (A) the date on which the judgment became final by the conclusion of direct review or the expiration of the time for seeking such review;

(B) the date on which the impediment to filing an application created by State action in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States is removed, if the applicant was prevented from filing by such State action;

(C) the date on which the constitutional right asserted was initially recognized by the Supreme Court, if the right has been newly recognized by the Supreme Court and made retroactively applicable to cases on collateral review; or

(D) the date on which the factual predicate of the claim or claims presented could have been discovered through the exercise of due diligence.

See id. § 2244(d)(1)(A)-(D).

The facts supporting Petitioner's claims either became known or could have become known prior to the date his judgment became final.¹ He did not file a petition for discretionary review with the Court of Criminal Appeals. His state conviction therefore became final for purposes of § 2244(d) by the expiration of the thirty-day period for filing a petition for discretionary review after his conviction was affirmed on direct appeal. *See Roberts v. Cockrell*, 319 F.3d 690, 694 n.24 (5th Cir. 2003) (under Tex. R. App. P. 68.2 a party has thirty days to file a petition for discretionary review). The appellate court opinion was issued on June 5, 2015. The thirtieth day after that was July 5, 2015. That day was a Sunday, so the last day to file a petition for discretionary review was Monday, July 6, 2015. *See Tex. R. App. P. 4.1*. The one-year limitations period ended on July 6, 2016. Petitioner filed his § 2254 petition on November 29, 2017, the date that it was mailed.² A literal application of § 2244(d)(1)(A) renders the § 2254 petition untimely.

¹ He has not alleged a state-created impediment that prevented him from filing his federal petition or any new constitutional right.

² *See Coleman v. Johnson*, 184 F.3d 398, 401 (5th Cir. 1999) (recognizing that prisoners file their federal pleadings when they place them in the prison mail system).

B. Statutory Tolling

Section 2244 mandates that “[t]he time during which a properly filed application for State post-conviction or other collateral review with respect to the pertinent judgment or claim is pending *shall not be counted toward any period of limitation under this subsection.*” 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(2) (emphasis added). Petitioner’s state habeas application was filed after the limitations period had already expired, so it did not toll the limitations period. *See Scott v. Johnson*, 227 F.3d 260, 263 (5th Cir. 2000) (an application filed in state court after the limitations period has expired does not operate to statutorily toll the limitations period).

C. Equitable Tolling

AEDPA’s one-year statutory deadline is not a jurisdictional bar and can, in appropriate exceptional circumstances, be equitably tolled. *Holland v. Florida*, 560 U.S. 631 (2010); *Davis v. Johnson*, 158 F.3d 806, 810-11 (5th Cir. 1998); *cf. Felder v. Johnson*, 204 F.3d 168, 170-71 (5th Cir. 2000) (only “rare and exceptional circumstances” warrant equitable tolling). “The doctrine of equitable tolling preserves a [party’s] claims when strict application of the statute of limitations would be inequitable.” *Davis*, 158 F.3d at 810 (quoting *Lambert v. United States*, 44 F.3d 296, 298 (5th Cir. 1995)). It “applies principally where [one party] is actively misled by the [other party] about the cause of action or is prevented in some extraordinary way from asserting his rights.” *Coleman v. Johnson*, 184 F.3d 398, 402 (5th Cir. 1999) (quoting *Rashidi v. American President Lines*, 96 F.3d 124, 128 (5th Cir. 1996)). A habeas petitioner is entitled to equitable tolling only if he shows that: 1) he has been pursuing his rights diligently, and 2) some extraordinary circumstance prevented a timely filing. *Holland*, 560 U.S. at 649, citing *Pace v. DiGuglielmo*, 544 U.S. 408, 418 (2005). He bears the burden to show entitlement to equitable tolling. *Phillips v. Donnelly*, 223 F.3d

797, 797 (5th Cir. 2000) (per curiam). Courts must examine each case in order to determine if there are sufficient exceptional circumstances that warrant equitable tolling. *Fisher v. Johnson*, 174 F.3d 710, 713 (5th Cir. 1999). The Fifth Circuit has also stated that when a prisoner contends that his ability to file a federal habeas petition has been affected by a state proceeding, the court should look at the facts to determine whether equitable tolling is warranted. *Coleman*, 184 F.3d at 402.

Here, Petitioner asserts that his petition is timely, but any delay was because the prison law library is inadequate. (See doc. 1 at 13.) He does not allege how the law library was inadequate and how that prevented him from timely filing a federal petition, so he has not shown that § 2244(d)(1)(B) applies. See *Krause v. Thaler*, 637 F.3d 558, 561-62 (5th Cir. 2011) (section 2244(d)(1)(B) did not apply where the petitioner alleged that the prison law library was inadequate without an allegation of facts regarding how that prevented him from timely filing the petition). He has failed to meet his burden to show that he is entitled to any equitable tolling of the federal statute of limitations, and his federal petition is barred by the statute of limitations.

III. RECOMMENDATION

This petition for writ of habeas corpus should be **DENIED** with prejudice as barred by the statute of limitations.

SIGNED on this 16th day of January, 2018.


IRMA CARRILLO RAMIREZ
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR SERVICE AND
NOTICE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL/OBJECT**

A copy of these findings, conclusions and recommendation shall be served on all parties in the manner provided by law. Any party who objects to any part of these findings, conclusions and recommendation must file specific written objections within 14 days after being served with a copy. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b). In order to be specific, an objection must identify the specific finding or recommendation to which objection is made, state the basis for the objection, and specify the place in the magistrate judge's findings, conclusions and recommendation where the disputed determination is found. An objection that merely incorporates by reference or refers to the briefing before the magistrate judge is not specific. Failure to file specific written objections will bar the aggrieved party from appealing the factual findings and legal conclusions of the magistrate judge that are accepted or adopted by the district court, except upon grounds of plain error. *See Douglass v. United Servs. Automobile Ass'n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996).


IRMA CARRILLO RAMIREZ
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE